THE POWER OF THE SENATE DEFINED.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) also said he would vote for the substitute. He thought an answer to the interroga-

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said that while there

was a desire to preserve the dignity of the Senate, there

was danger in taking a severe course. They might also be influenced by their personal feelings. The Senate

would make a great mistake if they supposed the ques-

tion was about the publication of the Treaty. He agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts that there was no

MR. TIPTON ON DIGNITY.

Mr. TIPTON (Rep., Neb.) thought the dignity of the

senate was damaged when it was brought in contact

with the rights of private citizens. He was astonished

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) thought that if the Senate

Cooper, Ducis (Ky.), Edmands, Ferry (Conn.), Ferry (Mich.),

THE ORIGINAL RESOLUTION MODIFIED.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) offered an amendment to the pending resolution, adding to the questions to be

answered by the witness "touching the disclosure, di-

answered by the witness "touching the disclosure, directly or indirectly, through any member of the Senate or any officer or cumployé thereof, of what purports to be a copy of the Treaty of Washington, now pending before the Senate in Executive Session." He advocated his amendment.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohto) said the Senate, by making its resolution public, had itself thereby proclaimed to the world that what was published was a copy of the Treaty, and yet the Senate was now trying to discover how it got out. It was now time to stop the investigation.

how it got out. It was now time to stop the investigation.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said he would have voted to
make the Treaty public because it would have worked no
detriment to the public. When a copy was placed in his
hands it was in the way of confidence. But if he hadbeen the editor of a paper, and had obtained a copy not
under the injunction of confidence, he would have published it or not just as he considered the public interest
required. He did not know who caused it to be given to
the public. If, however, the giving of he involved a
breach of trust, he was interested in knowing who is the
offender, and whether anybody in the public service had
violated confidence.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND ASSAULT ON PARIS — SCALING-LADDERS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE TROOPS—A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PARIS—FORT MONTROUGE EVACUATED BY THE INSURGENTS—EFFECTS OF THE ROUTE AT THE DISTRIBUTED OF THE PROPERTY. BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17, 1871. The Versaillist parallels have been advanced until they are now only 32s feet from the ramparts of Paris. The troops in the trenches are greatly disturbed by the fire of the insurgents, and as many as 30 of them

ere suited last night. Ladders to be used in scaling the ramparts of Paris were killed last night. have reached the outposts of the Government troops in

A terrific explosion occurred this evening in the eastthe Bois de Boulegne. arn portion of Paris, in the direction of the Avenue du adero. Its effects were plainly noted in Versailles, and it is believed that a powder magazine near the inner fertifications was reached by a shell from the Government batteries at Neuilly.

The latest dispatches from Paris state that the troops occupying the village of Malakoff have been cut off om communication with their main force, and are in danger of capture. The insurgent troops have retired m Petit Vanvres and Montrouge to the city.

Auteuil and Versaliles gates of Paris have been destroyed by the bombardment, and the neighboring bas-tions are silent under a terrific fire. Fort d'Issy, now in the hands of the Versailles troops, bombards Petit Vanyres, Grenelle, and Point du Jours, The latter position is untenable. It is believed the Versailles forces are undermining the walls near the Muette gate.

ated Civil Commissioners with all the Generals of the Commune, in order, it is said, to prevent all danger of a Dictatorship. MM. Burger and Dereuve, are associated in the command with Gen. Dombrowski; M. Johannard with Gen. La Cecella; and M. Meillet with Gen. Wro-

Gen. Cluseret advises the Committee of Safety to cause the erection of barricades in the Place de l' Etoile, the Place de Rome, and the Place d' Eylau; of a second line of defensive works from the Passy Gate to the Grenelle Bridge; and of a third line from the Pont de la Concorde to the Porte de la St. Ouen.

A dispatch from Paris says the Siecle, National, Avenir National, Journal de Paris, Corsaire, and Discussion have been suppressed. Several persons were injured by the fall of the column in the Place Vendôme. The square in which it stood will henceforth be known as the Place

M. Lonis Blane, it is reported, will go to America after the termination of the sessions of the Assembly.

The Standard's special dispatch says the Versailles troops will probably carry the city to-night, and that the Communists are leaving in dismay.

The Daily News's special disputch from Paris says an important minority of the Commune has protested against the continued existence of the Committee of

Standard's special dispatch from Versailles gives part that Fort Montrouge has been taken. The same prespondent says the Republican delegates will prement to the Assembly a motion for the appointment of M Thiers to the Presidency of the Republic for two years, and adds that a disturbance is expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN FAVOR OF FREE WHISKY.

London, Wednesday, May 17, 1871. In the House of Commons, this evening, the bill permitting, but putting certain restrictions on the sale of liquors, was discussed at length. Petitions both for and against the measure were presented, and arguments made on both sides of the question. The opponents of the bill proved the stronger party, and it was

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTER.

whose name is not reported. Twelve of the crew of the

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17, 1871. A French fishing vessel has been run down and sunk in the English Channel by an American bark

fisherman were lost.

VENEZUELA. DEFEAT OF THE INVADERS CONFIRMED. LAGUAYRA, April 24.-Rumors continued to be circulated of a new revolution, but very little importance is attached to them. The news is confirmed that an expeditionary force left Curacoa and landed at Coro. They were attacked by the Government forces, and the exceed \$40,000.

THE KU-KLUX.

number were captured and the remainder dis-

THE LOVERS OF ORDER AROUSED.

A MASKED PARTY ROUTED BY CITIZENS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.-Last Friday night musked party, numbering about 40, entered the town of Pontotoc, Miss., for the purpose of driving off Col. Flournoy, editor of a Republican paper, who had been warned to leave. On entering the town they were met by a party of citizens, who asked them their intentions, and were answered by a volley, which the citizens returned. One of the maskers fell from his horse, and the others "skedaddled." On picking up the wounded man, he was found to be a young man named Dilliard, residing near there. He persistently refused to declare the names of the others, and soon after died. The next morning a number of persons were found ito have left the county, while several horses, with trappings, which had evidently belonged to the masked party, were found

MEETING OF THE CONGRESS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 17 .- Sixteen of the 21 members of the Select Committee on Ku-Klux Outrages met this morning, Senator Scott in the chair. Two Senators and three Representatives were absent. The Sub-Committee, appointed in compliance with a resolution of the Joint Committee, to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws, and the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States, and to prepare plan of proceeding in the discharge of the duties im posed on the said Joint Committee, submitted the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolved, That, for the present, a Sul-Committee of seven members be appointed to proceed at once with the investigation, and, until otherwise ordered, to continue the same in Washington, with power to reassemble the Committee when, in their judgment, it may be extended.

An adjournment took place until to-morrow, when, it is supposed, the resolution will be acted on.

THE MAHONEY TRAGEDY. The Rochester (N. Y.) Union, in referring to the account in THE TRIBUNE of the murder, at Lake City, Fia., of Mr. Mahoney, a Republican . member of the Florida Legislature, says that, for several days, it has had a private letter upon its table from a Northern

gentleman at the scene of the tragedy, giving an account as follows: gentleman at the scene of the tragedy, giving an account as follows:

LAKE CITY, Fla., April 26, 1871.

DEAR SIE: * Last night a ball was given at one of the hotels here, at which were assembled a goodly number of the people of Lake City and vicinity, among whom were the member of the State Legislature, the Hon. J. Manoney, and wife. All went on as merry as a marriage bell until the member's wife came to him with the report that she had been insulted by a young man, Mr. Belsinger, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and who has been a resident of the South for about one year. The member, who was under the influence of-liquor, tried to get up a fuss then and there with Mr. B.; but, as the young man desired to have no trouble with him, he left the ball-room. After the ball was over, Mr. M., the member, thought he would have satisfaction; so he followed Mr. B. to the house of the young lady he was seeing home from the party, and when he came out of the gate, Mr. M. knocked him down with an iron cane or bar, and would have killed hir if assistance had not been at band. They did not meet again until to-day, at about 11 o'clock, and then in a bar-room, where words ensued and shooting followed. The consequence was Mr. Mahoney was shot through the heart and instantly killed.

APPOINTMENTS OF MILITARY CADETS. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- From the large num-

ber of applicants for appointment as cadets at large to

the Military Academy at West Point, the President yes-terday made the following selections:

Francis H. Hardie, son of Inspector-General James A.
Hardie, United States Army; Hamin Spiezel of Ohio, son of Col. Spiezel, a distinguished officer of the Volun-teer Army; John Pitcher, son of Gen. Thomas Pitcher, Colonel of the 1st Infantry; Francis Preston Fremont of District Columbia, son of Major-Gen. John C. Fremont of the Volunteer Army; Enen Swift, son of Surgeon Swift of the Regular Army; Win. Rever Hamilton of Wisconsia, son of Gen. Charles E. Hamilton of the Vol-

unteers; Almer H. Wells of Michigan, a United States volunteer soldier who distinguished himself in the Robellion; Hamilton Rowan of Maryland, son of Vice-Admiral Rowan, United States Navy; John R. Williams of Michigan, son of Brig.-Gen. Williams of the Volunteers, killed at Baton Rouge. These appointments at lorge are unade, as required by law, a year in advance of the date of admission.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

HOMICIDES IN SCRANTON-TWO MINERS KILLED BY AN ARMED LABORER-INTERSE EXCITE-MENT.

SCRANTON, May 17 .- The surreptitious overtures of the laborers and the defiant attempts at working Briggs's shaft by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company have produced very serious results. About 50 men and boys were returning from the shaft at 5 o'clock this afternoon, marching along the Hampton road, led by W. W. Scranton, Superintendent of Mines, and supported by a squad of soldiers. The laborers were followed by a crowd of boys and girls, calling "blacklegs," "traitors;" spectators on the side of the road. A stone was thrown into the procession, and without any further provocation a laborer raised his gun, took aim, and fired into the crowd, killing two men. David T. ing on, one of them being on his way to procure a doctor was shot. The bodies were taken to a public hall t await an inquest, and a warrant was issued to arrest Michael Kearns, who was recognized as the an alderman's office. He narrowly escaped being lynched, over a thousand men crying for revenge, and the constables keeping them at bay only by the most persistent efforts. Several witnesses identified Kearns, and, after a hearing, he was sent to Wilkesbarre Jail. A disturbance seemed imminent, as the crowds were clamoring for lynch law, but the prisoner was taken through a back door and thus escaped summary punishment. An inquest was held on the bodies at 8 o'clock, and, after hearing a mass of testimony, including the result of a post-mortem examination, the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts already stated. The murders have created great excitement in the city, and miners are attributing it to the presence of the military and the encouragement given to the laborers

in the reckless use of arms. The Convention of delegates representing the miners of the three corporations met to-day. After two stormy sessions no definite action was taken. It is tacitly understood that the miners of the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Company are at liberty to act as they think proper; and the intention was to have a general region meeting to-morrow; but owing to the intense excitement consequent on the murder, it may be post-poned a few days. It is not to be expected that Briggs's shaft will be in operation to morrow. If the experiment is renewed an attack is predicted; but a night's sleep will cool the men's blood and probably prevent a fur

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE ELWELL, THE SCHUYLKILL UMPIRE-HE SPLITS THE DIF

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- A dispatch from Pottsville says, in regard to the question of wages between the operators and miners, Judge Elwell rendered a decision making the basis \$2 75, sliding down to \$2 25, and 10 per cent off of contract work.

MURDER OF A MINER. MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 17 .- An unknown miner was found dead about a mile below Hazleton, last, evening. He had been shot through the head, and his

throat was cut. ROBBERY OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17 .- Adams Express Company was robbed of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 this

company was an old room in a rickety depot in this city, and the money stolen was taken from there. Two young men occupied the room. When the midnight trains went out, they looked after their duties as usual. When the train arrived about 2 o'clock, no one Company, and the express messenger went to the Company's room to see what was the matter, and found the door open, but could not arouse either of the men by ered. The safe had been opened with a key, which had been left in the lock. It is supposed that the men had been drugged and the key taken from the pocket of one of them. The outer door of the room was very insecurely fastened, and could easily be opened. The exact amount of the property taken cannot now be stated, but it will

A MALAY LYNCHED ON THE PACIFIC CO SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 .- The steamer Pelican, from Eureka, reports the following lynching affair: On the trip up the coast, a family from Indiana, having a sick girl 11 years of age, were passengers. In the night the steward, a Malay, who has a white wife in this city, entered the sick child's room and drugged and raved her. On the arrival of the steamer at Umpqua. the citizens formed a lynch court, and tried and se teneed him to death. He was then bound and placed in the stern of a small boat, and citizens selected by lot, rowed him up the stream out of sight of the steamer. Shortly afterward a shot was heard, and the party returned without the Malay, and reported that he had gone on "a long journey, and had concluded not to return and say 'good-by.'" The citizens generally ap-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HONESDALE, PENN. HONESDALE, Penn., May 17 .- A fire broke out in the store of Aaron Cummings, on Main-st., this place, early last evening, and an entire block of stores was destroyed. The fire originated from the explosion of kerosene lamp, which was dropped by a boy in the upper part of Cummings's building. The extensive establish ment of Menner & Co., dry goods and groceries; Isaiah Snyder, dry goods and groceries; Knapp & Jenkins, hardware; W. W. & L. Weston, flour and feed; and Aaron Cummings, dry goods, were entirely consumed. These stores are the leading ones of the place, and the aggregate loss will exceed \$100,000. A heavy fall of rain saved the entire lower portion of the town. The goods were all taken out of the stores on the opposite side of the street, in expectation of a general confla-gration, and some of these buildings were torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE-REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Boston, May 17 .- The Legislative Committee, charged with the investigation of the charges of corruption against the State Police, have finished their work, and this afternoon made a report to the Legislature. Major E. J. Jones, Senator Willcomb of Essex County, and Representatives Baker of Beverly, Brimhall of Cliuton, Cushman of Amherst, and Scribner of hall of Clinton, Cushman of Amnerst, and Scribner of Lowell, of the Committee, sign a majority report stating that they have discovered a few corrupt deputies, but that on the whole the force is exceedingly useful, and is well managed by the Chief Constable. They present a bill which provides that the present force shall be superseded by another State force consisting of 106 men, who shall be appointed by the Governor and Council. The Commissioners are to select a Chief, who shall receive \$1,000 per year; the deputies are to receive \$1,200 with no fees. The act which created the present force specially provided that it should inforce the Prohibitory law. By this bill that point is struck out, and they will have simply general duties as detectives and policemen. Senator Fox, Chairman of the Committee, believes a much less number than 100 will be sufficient. Representative Fitzgerald of Boston presents a minority report, taking ground stoutly against the force, differing with his colleagues as to the amount of corruption developed. The indications are that the ideas of the majority of the Committee will be adopted. Mr. Fitzgerald reports in favor of abolishing the whole force, and opposes the idea of such an organization.

The matter will soon be settled in the Legislature, as the closing hours are approaching. This report is the last of any importance which is expected from any committee, and the session will probably be caded next week. The Committee deemed a reorganization advisable, as there is so much prejudice neader the present force in consequence of its unpleasant duties in enforcing the Prohibitory law. Lowell, of the Committee, sign a majority report stating

ANOTHER INDIAN DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- Dispatches to the War Department from Gen. Davidson, commanding at Camp Supply, dated April 28, states that most of the Camp Supply, dated April 28, states that most of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were then at the targeney, and that the criticipal cited of each tribe were about to leave for Washington. They will be accompanied by Ed. Gurrier, interpreter, in new planes with a desire of the Cheyennes. Gun. Davislon writer: "I do not from tecent reports and my own judgment, astropsis any trouble from these tribes this year, if the policy of sending their chiefs to washington to faithfully carried out." The Kiewas and Chamateles are so far reported to reach that he cannot speak of them with the same certainty. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

RULOFF'S LAST HOURS.

STILL IMPENITENT - PREPARATION FOR THE EXECUTION.

BINGHAMTON, May 17 .- Ruloff rose at 8 clock this morning in an apparently cheerful frame of mind. He has not paid the least attention to religious matters, but on the contrary constantly indulges in vio lent and profane language, abusive of Gov. Hoffman and others, for cutting him off before the completion of his work. He had an interview with his counsel, and used oward him more opprobrious epithets than he ever before used to any one. Later in the day, his mood changed, and after taking a sound sleep, which com menced at 2 p. m., he was calmer than he has appeared to be for some time. He still exhibits the stoicism he constantly manifested. He did not even change color when Sheriff Martin asked if he had any wish as to the disposition of his remains, but answered roughly that it was a matter of indifference to him.

The gallows has been completed and everything is now n complete readiness for the execution, which will occur on. It will be witnessed by not more than 100 per every precaution has been taken to guard against suicide. Rumors being affeat that some unscrupulous per-sons intend after his death to publish a history of his life, purporting to be derived from himself, Ruloff to-day ssued the following card:

BINGHAMTON, N. T., May 17, 1871.
This is to certify that I have never in any way contributed to the preparation of a work to be soid as my life, and that any such work, purporting to be written from information furnished by me, will be fraudulent and untrue.

EDWARD H. RULOFF.

The following dispatch from the Governor was re ceived last evening by Ruloff's counsel. The papersire ferred to were taken to New-York and submitted to Gov.

Hoffman by Mr. Edgar K. Apgar:

New-York, May 16.

To Geo. Becker, esq.: Have examined the papers which Apgar brought down, and have decided not to interfere in Ruloff's case, either by respite or commutation.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

CHICAGO, Ill, May 17 .- The American Bible Julon assembled to-night in the First Baptist Church. Corresponding Secretary Wyekoff made a semi-annual report, detailing the work of the Union to date. All of the New Testament, and 13 books of the Old have been revised, and most of the completed work has been published. The Testament will be translated into Chinese characters, and also in the Ningpo dialect. Much aid has been given to the circulation of the Bible on this continent and in foreign lands. The number of copies thus circulated now reaches nearly 1,000,000. Arrangements have been made to translate the Testament into Weish. The Rev. Mr. Pendieton of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Pentecost of Brooklyn addressed the Union concerning the importance of its work, and urged continued diligence in missionary labors. The Union then adjourned until tomorrow. Corresponding Secretary Wyckoff made a semi-annual

REUNION OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE NORTH-

ROCK ISLAND, May 17 .- Vigorous preparations are in progress for the great reunion of the Soldiers of the North-West to be held here on Wednesday, June 7. the North-West to be held here on Wednesday, June 7. This will be one of the largest gatherings ever held in the West. Excursion trains will be run on some of the railroads, and all have agreed to return visitors at one-fith fare. Among the attractions will be the annual cration by Gen. John A. Logan; a free dinner provided by the citizens; a procession in which a number of military organization will join, and a banquet with toasts, dances, &c. No effort will be spared to make it a grand success.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- A tornado passed over Bridgeport, in the south-west part of this city, last even-ing, and a number of buildings were blown down, including a Roman Catholic church. Mrs. Mary Moore was killed by a falling beam, and several persons were more or less injured. At Montgomery, IL, three miles from Aurora, the tornado destroyed P. & R. Richardson's lumber warehouse and one or two other buildings.

THE MILLIGAN-HOVEY CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.-Judge Drumnend of the United States Circuit Court this morning mond of the United States Circuit Court his morning rendered a decision in the Milligan-Horey case, when the question of jurisdiction on the demurrer of the plain-tiff was sustained, and the Federal Court retains jurisdic-tion of the case. The trial began this afternoon, and up to adjournment only seven jurors had been accepted. The Hon. T. A. Hendricks, and the Hon. J. R. Coffroth conducts the pros-reution; and the Hon. J. W. Gordon, Judge Fibbit, and Gen. Harrison, the defense.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Dr. Daniel Watson, an eminent physician and

. Mrs. Burnside, one of the daughters of Senator on, was scized with paralysis in Harrisburg, yesterday, and is be to be dying. Senator Cameron has been telegraphed for. John McElroy, who died on Monday from the of an accidental fall, had a large funeral, in Baltimore, vesteriar, sed was for nearly 40 years connected with Baraum's flotel, and tensively known and mach respected.

The President yesterday transmitted to the

Senate the following nominations: Robert H. Milroy, to be United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory; Edwin S. Stanton, son of the late Edwin M. Stanton, to be Secretary of the Territory of the District of

Columbia.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Daligree, Mrs. Catharine E. Beceber, and others are industrionally engaged in procuring signatures to a petition to Congress protesting against an extension of suffrage to women. A monthly paper called The True Woman is published at Baltimore under their auspices.

....It is announced that the Turkish Government is unwilling to conclude any convention with the Pope.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. M. of New-Hampis in session at Concord. The attendance is unwally large.

. A bill has been introduced in the House of the Territory of Columbia to extend to woman the right toM. Moret, Minister of Finance, has presented the behigt to the Spanish Cortex. The exhibit is quite favorable, and

....The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted

... A petition in favor of bending Albany to a est amount to complete the construction of the Albany and Western and is in checklatof in that city.

....The weather in England is very cold, and snow fell yesterday morning in Scotland and the North of England. It is fell yesterday morning in Scotland and the North of England. It is thought the crops have sustained lighty.

. The crop reports from Tennessee are gloomy, owing to continued rains, cool weather, caterpillars, and vermin. The young cotton crop is destroyed, and many of the planters are without seed to replant.

seed to replant.

The Annual Conference of the A.M. E. Zion Church, New-Tork District, was called to order in Foughkeepie, yesterday, by Bishop Clinton. The Rer, Jacob Thomas is Acting Scoretary. The Conference will be in session eight days.

Muscatine, Iowa, has voted, by 128 majority. In favor of a five per cent tax in sid of the Muscatine Westers Railroad, which it to start from St. Louis and reu west to the Missouri River, and connect east with the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Bailroad for Chicago and St. Louis.

Advices received at the Internal Revenue Office show that the fruit crop in the North and North-West has been ex-tensively injured by recent from it, but that the promise for an abundant yield throughout the South is good, though probably not up to last year's crop. It is of course anticipated that there will be a corresponding fail-ing off in the sixtlifiction from fruit.

.... Mrs. Mary E. C. Gunnison hanged herself in

... The Sailors' Snug Harbor at Quincy, Mass., ...The trial of the second bigamy case of the Hon. C. C. Boven is set for Tuesday next in Washington. Hon. C. C. Bowen is set for Tuesday next in Washington.
... The foundery and machine shop of G.
Chalener, at Olio, Ill., was burned on Monday. Loss, \$20,000 pmo in-

A son of A. R. Culver of Brooklyn, N. Y., a County Commissioners Neely and Magee were in Pittsburgh, yesterday, on a charge of bribery, and held in

. Mrs. Williams, wife of Charles Williams, scap-.... A train on the Pan Handle Railroad ran through the switch at Sheridan Station, resterday, throwing the engine and three come from the track. One unknown man was hilled.

and three case from the track. One unknown man was billed.

A bont containing Capt. Riley Brown, his brether, and two children, capsized in crossing from South Thomaston, Me., to Shrey Island, on Monday, and Capt. Brown was drowned. His brether some assers with the two children.

A negro named George Washington attempted to outrage the percon of a little girl named Cairin, near Batewrille, Ark, recently, but the children mother drow binsed. Mr. Calrin, assisted by several neighbors, captured the negro and hanged him.

The steamboats be proposed and St. Francis came in collection on the Miracelppi protein; to mite below Mouphis. But little tarnage was done. The larboard guard of the St. Francis was torn away, and the Jackstaff of the Potomac was knocked down. The Customs unthorities at New-Orleans report to the Treasure Department to actors of 5,000 sangited eigers on the streamer listims, and the arrest of the berriens engaged in the business. The steamer was find an amount equal to the value of the rigars.

Jacob Barth, aged 35, a cigar-dealer, of Pough-heepse, jumped from a train on the Hudeon River Ballrood near that often Tuesday might, and was shilled. He had been carried, beyond the tation while saless, and made the falled jump before he was fully awake.

The Indians referred to in the above dispatch, together with representatives of other tribes, are expected to reach Washington to-night or to-morrow.

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE SENATE

INTERESTING DEBATE ON A RESOLUTION TO COM-PEL THE PRISONERS TO ANSWER—SENATOR CARPENTER THREATENS THEM WITH FORTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED-THE CORRESPONDENTS GIVEN UN-TIL NOON TO-DAY TO ANSWER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1871.

The Treaty still waits, while the Senate spends another day in its fruitless attempt to make THE TRIBUNE's correspondents tell from whom they procured the Treaty of Washington. Messrs. White and Ramsdel delivered themselves this morning to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who, at about 1 o'clock, after the Senate had been in Executive session an hour, brought them to its bar, in obedience to the order of the

Mr. Carpenter then introduced a resolution to the effect that the gentlemen be arraigned, and that the Vice-President propound to them two questions. First, In regard to their excuse for not answering the questions asked by the Special Committee; and, secondly, whether they were willing to go before the Special Committee and answer the questions before asked. Mr. Carpenter made a long and carefully prepared speech in favor of the resolutions, painting, in the blackest colors, the dire-ful consequences of refusing to testify, and calling on the Senate to stand by the Committee to the very end. His attempt to frighten the correspondents, by talking about "40 years'" imprisonment, seemed to have little effect.

Mr. Carpenter was followed by others, many of whom spoke in favor of a resolution offered by Mr. Fenton, as substitute, which was intended to exculpate the Sen ate and its officers and employés, and then allow the investigation to close. Among those who spoke warmly in favor of not pushing the matter further, were Senators Wilson, Morton, Tipton, Thurman, and others. Mr. Thurman probably made the strongest argument. Mr.

Tipton's speech was in his funny vein, and was received with laughter, and some portions with applause. Mr. Trumbull held the same position which he has pre-viously held, and succeeded in securing the passage o endment to the second interrogatory, making it relate to all proper questions that may be put to the witnesses by the Committee, touching the disclosure, directly or indirectly, through any member of the Sen ate, or any officer or employé of the Senate, of what pur-

ports to be a copy of the Treaty.

Mr. White was then called on, and in reply to the first question, asked time to prepare an answer. Twelve o'clock to-morrow was fixed as the time. The same action was taken in Mr. Ramsdell's case. The witnesses were then remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who allowed them to go for the night on their parole of honor.

many persons were at the Capitol at 12 o'clock to-day. The hour spent by the Senate in Executive session, however, convinced most of them that the proceedings were to take place in secret, and the galleries were therefore very thin after the doors were reopened.

REGULAR REPORT OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE WASHINGTON, May 17, 1871. The Senate met at noon, and, on motion of

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS ARRAIGNED The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate appeared at the main entranco with Messrs. White and Ramsdell, the

he had arrested these gentlemen in obedience to the resolution of the Senate adopted yesterday. Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) then offered a resolution that Mr. Z. L. White be arraigned before the Bar of the Senate, and that the Vice-President propound to him interrogatories as to what excuse he had for refusing to

answer the questions asked of him by the Select Committee, and whether he was now ready to appear before the Committee and answer all proper questions put to

nesses, Messrs. White and Ramsdell, be furnished with seats. Accordingly, chairs were brought, and the genthemen took seats near the door.
THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION ALLEGED TO BE A MISDEMEANOR.

Mr. CARPENTER said that by reference to the resolution under which the Select Committee was appointed, it would be seen that they were given broad powers, and directed not merely to inquire into the conduct of Sens directed not merely to inquire into the conduct of Sena-tors and officers of the Senate, but into the facts when and by whom the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain was made public. If it got out through the State Department, Congress might pass a law pro-hibiting such things from being made public, and so of the other Departments. Referring to the manner in which private parties or corporations deliberate before the State Department, Congress might pass a law prohibiting such things from being made public, and so of the other Departments. Referring to the manner in which private parties or corporations deliberate before consummating a contract, he said that if the doorkeeper should reveal the secrets of one party to the other, it would not only be regarded as dishonorable, but the offender would be promptly dismissed; but when they came te a negotiation which touched all the relations of peace and war, and involved important consequences to 40,000,000 of people on our part, and the British Empire on the other part, every sensible man knew that this negotiation could not be carried on in "town meeting" or through the press. It was therefore necessary and proper that those whose duty it was to conduct the negotiations should keep their meetings secret. This the Constitution warrants, and the rules provide. It was well known that The New-York Tribusk published what purported to be a copy of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and thus committed a flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate, made in pursuance of the Constitution. It was manifestly the duty of the Senate to investigate the facts. He then caused to be read an extract from the law of 1857, showing the power to force the attendance of witnesses to give testimony before committees of either branch of Congress, and in case they refuse to answer they are liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction are liable to fine and imprisonment. Also the Amendatory Act of 1862 on the same subject. He stated that Z. L. White was subject. He senate they are disable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction are liable to fine and imprisonment, also the Amendatory Act of 1862 on the Same subject. He senate that Z. L. White was subject. He senate that Z. L. White was subject the repair of the fine and imprisonment, the same buffer him infamous, but, notwith standing this, the rights of the public ought not to be sacrificed, even remainder of the Treaty, having previously had the cream. The Senator from Massachusetts had struck the national common sense when he said that paper had a right to publish the entire document. Were editors the keepers of the Senate's secrets? Was it right and proper, and constitutional, in such cases made and provided! Senators should protect their own rights. Some Senators carried copies of the Treaty in their pockets before the Senate met. The Committee ask the correspondents, Did you get the copy from any Senator! No. From any Government officer! No. Did you find it in the rooms where Senators had been! No. Heaven only knows how many rooms Senators visit! (Laughter!. The investigation ought to end.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) made a few remarks, in which he said that the proceedings of the caucus were published in the newspapers soon after their occurrence. If the Senate did not put a stop to that, how could they prevent the premature publication of treaties and other matters required to be kept secret.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said that while he was in favor of having all the treaties made public, he would vote for the resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin. The only question was whether the interrogatory was a proper one. He had no doubt the facts, when discovered. Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iewa) thought that if the Senate should withdraw the question or substitute another in place of that of the Committee, the Committee ought not to take exception. The witnesses refusal to answer was technically a contempt.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) opposed Mr. Fenton's substitute, regarding it as a waiver to a bona fide investigation of the question. The substitute would not give the Senate the requisite means to ascertain the fact.

Mr. Fenton's substitute was, after further proceedings, rejected by the following vote: Corbett, Hamilton (Texas), Robe, Hamilton (Texas), Robe, Cragin, Kors, Morton, Hamilton (Md...) A KNOTTY QUESTION. Mr. CARPENTER said the people of the United States

are sovereign. To their will every department of the Government must bow. The question now was, Whether Government must bow. The question now was, whether the will of the people is derived from the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, or from the editorials of The Tribuxe! If they looked to the Constitution and laws, they saw that treaties must be kept secret until the negotiation was ended; if they looked to The Tribuxe, they found the reverse. Were they (the Senate) the parties to execute the will of the people, or was the will of the people to be found in newspapers! He did not read the article from The Tribuxe for the purpose of making an attack on that paper. The Senate found a thing done. The Senate ordered the matter to be investigated, but The Tribuxe says it ought, not to be investigated. Mr. White says he knows from whom the copy of the Treaty was obtained, but that he will not tell. The editor of the paper wished the Senate "joy" in its attempt to enforce its own rule. It was said that the Press is the "Fourth Estate" of the realm, but if the Senate, at the dictation of The Tribuxe, shall stop the proceedings, then the Press becomes the Pirst, and the only Estate, the constitution and laws and rules of this body are no longer of use and ought not to be consulted, and the Senate of use and ought not to be consulted, and the Senate must look to the rules established by The New-York Tribuxe. If the pending resolution be passed, the witness still be contumacious, and be sent to jail, he will be there with the key of his prison in his own pociect. He could come out before breakfast any pleasant morning. If Mr. White preferred to wait forty years in the common jail, there was no power in the world to interfere.

**NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE KUR-KUX IN THE SAME CATERIOUS. the will of the people is derived from the Constitution.

break down the laws-combinations that meet in secret under cover of the night-the confederates pledged to

stand by one another under all circumstances; and, in view of this fact. Congress has called on the Army and view of this fact. Congress has called on the Army and Navy to reduce these combinations to obedience to the laws. The Senate finds here a combination of men who tell the Senate, in advance, that they appear before the Committee with a determination to defy the law. Disciplinate to law is a crime, we matter whether by Senator, clergyman, editor, gambler, sunggier, or Ku-Klux. He trusted that the Ku-Klux may be overthrewn, and believed the President would do his duty to that end, and strike a blow that those illegal combinations would PRICE FOUR CENTS.

feel. But what encouragement would they give the President if he should fail to punish violations of law like the case now before them.

THE FOWER OF THE SENATE DEFINED.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.) said he did not very well like the pending resolution, and therefore offered a substitute which he thought might meet the views of a majority of the Senate, and might answer all the purposes of the investigation. It was as follows: The question to be propounded to the witness, "Did you receive a copy of the Treaty of Washington, which you delivered to THE N. Y. TERBURE, from any Senator, Clerk, or Secretary of the Senate, or from any member of the family of any Senator, officer or employe of the Senate!" and that witness be directed to return answer under oath to this interrogation. of any Senator, officer or employs of the Senate!" and that witness be directed to return answer under oath to this interrogation.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) proposed to vote for this substitute. This was as far as they ought to go in the matter, which had been very much exaggerated. It was a well-known fact that all the main features of the Treaty were sent out to the country, as it was understood, by the Department of State. It was well-known that the President and Secretary of State desired the prompt promulgation of the Treaty, and there could be no doubt that the maiority of the Senate were in favor of such publication, and that the whole country wanted to see the Treaty, and everybody wanted to read it. Probably the interest was enhanced by the abstract which had previously been published. He believed it was the duty of the Senate, and its officers, to keep the accrets of the Senate, and the duty of the Senators to enforce the rules, and he would go as far as any one else in this matter; but it was also the duty of the press to give the peeple of the country intelligence in regard to the acts of the Government. The conductors of a Free Press have a right to go into every department of the Government, to obtain whatever information they can get, and spread the information to keep the secrets of the Senate, nor of the Executive Chamber, nor the Cabinet, or any branch of the Government. It was the business of the Press to gather information everywhere. The Senate, having vindicated itself, ought to stop there. In all countries, where there is freedom of the Press, it is a matter of honor and of duty to keep its own secrets in regard to its own business. He did not believe they ought to carry on this contest to the extent proposed by the resolution. He thought they ought to pass the substitute and execute it. He was surprised to hear Senators say that these geutlemen, now arraigned as witnesses, were bound to disclose other people's secrets.

THE FREDOM OF THE PRESS VINDICATED.

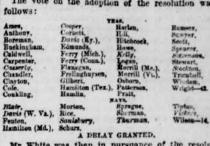
pounded to him while be was being examined as a witness by a select Committee of the Senate thereto daily authorized, be arraigned at the bar of the Senate, and that the President of the Senate propound to him the following interrogatories:

First: What excuse have you for not answering the several interrogatories propounded to you by numbers of the Special Committee of the Senate, before which committee you were examined as a witness on the 15th day of May instant!

Second: Are you now ready to appear before the said Committee, and answer all proper questions that may be put to you by said Committee touching the discbours, directly or indirectly, through any members of the Senate or any officer or employé thereof, of what purports to be a copy of the Treaty of Washington, now pendling before the Senate in Executive Session; and that he be required to answer the same, and that the Secretary of the Senate reduce his answer to writing, and that said witness he first aworm by the Vice-President, and that the Vice-President then propounded to him the several interrogatories which were propounded to him by said Committee, and which he refused to answer, as shown by the report of said Committee, and that the Secretary of the Senate reduce his answers to writing.

THE VOTE.

The vote on the adordion of the resolution was as



Mr. White was then, in pursuance of the resolution, escorted to the front of the Secretary's desk by the Serceant-at-Arms, when the Vice-President propounded the uestions to him.

Mr. White said he was not now prepared to reply, and

Mr. White said he was not now prepared to reply, and asked that he be given until to-morrow noon to prepare an answer. The request was granted.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, a similar resolution was adopted as to Mr. Ramsdell. This gentleman was also escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the desk of the Secretary, when the Vice-President propounded the questions. Mr. Ramsdell also asked time to prepare an answer, which was granted.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned. Messre. White and Ramsdell were released on their parole, to appear and answer at the time stated.

MYSTERIES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE MOTION TO

the substitute. He thought an answer to the interrogation proposed by it was sufficient, but whether the witnesses should be required to answer cutaide of this was
a doubtful question. This document was not exclusuvely a Senate document. It belonged to the British
Government as well as ours, and it also belonged to the
Executive Department. If it had been published by the
Secretary of State no one would have pretended that the
Senate had jurisdiction over the matter, nor had it been
atchen from the Executive Department, would the Senate have jurisdiction to punish the criminal. There
were abuses in the Press. The newspapers sometimes
defame and abuse the personal character of public men,
and publish statements both false and malicious. These
things abound too much, but the obtaining of information could not be regarded as among the "abuses" by the
Press. We have obtained, from a source which we ositively refuse to divulge, the following report of the f which has already been made public :

CONTEMPT.

Mr. SUMNER saw no evidence that the privileges of Mr. CONKLING would like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if it was not a breach of privilege to pub-

lish news without the consent of the Senate ! Mr. SUMNER thought it was not. Mr. CONKLING (in great excitement) regretted to be ompelled to say that the Senator from Massachusette

Mr. SCHURZ hoped that the Senate would proceed no further in this ridiculous business.

Mr. CONKLING repelled that insinuation with scorn and loathing. He had suffered too much from the un-bridled license of a corrupt, infamous, truckling, unprincipled, degraded, and insolent press to let this op drunken, thievish, murderous, not to say disrespectful rabble of reporters hired by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE expressly to malign and annoy him. It was well known that the prisoner, White, had not only charged him (the

(Cries of "Question, question.")
Mr. WILSON begged the Senator from New York to

with the Senator from Massachusetts that there was no law to punish any one for publishing a treaty from the Department of State before it was sent to the Senate. But the present proceeding was not to punish The TRIBUNE for publishing the Treaty The witnesses at the bar did not publish it. The most that could be said was they sent it to THE TRIBUNE; but in this they did no more than the telegraphic operator. The person responsible for the publication is the Managing Editor of that paper. The question being whether these witnesses should be punished for contempt, the first thing to ascertain was whether they were in contempt. There could be no two opinions. A question had been put, and they refused to answer. He thought they ought to answer the question as the express statute required them to do so; but he did not feel bound to vote for the resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin, and dissented from the views expressed by the Senator. The Secretary of State published a synopsis of the treaty before it was sent to the Senate, but who had complained of that? Whe had thought of bringing the Secretary of State to answer for it! After this had been done, be could not see that any newspaper was guilty of moral turpitude by publishing the whole treaty. He believed the whole thing would turn out to be this: If these witnesses should be imprisoned until this session end, neither the dignity of the Senate, the Constitution of the country, nor the laws of the land would be vindicated, and it would be a ridiculous farce. Seeing no good to come of this, while he correspondent found out, he should vote for the substitute of the Senator from New-York, though he did not believe it to be logically correct.

MR. TIPTON (Rep. Neb.) thought the displity of the Mr. CONKLING returned to the floor, and with imessive solemnity moved that Messrs, White and Rame dell be imprisoned at hard labor for the rest of their

Mr. TRUMBULL doubted the power of the Senate to

Mr. CONKLING again burst into tears and was led

with the rights of private citizens. He was astonished that the Senator from Wisconsin became so eloquent about the Ku-Klux. It almost seemed proper to close these doors to save Senators from death, and to preserve the "dignity" of this body. (Laughter). The Secretary of State had given out a synopsis of the Treaty. The people read and approved of it as far as it went, and desired further to look into it, which The Tributus gave them an opportunity of doing. The people received the remainder of the Treaty, having previously had the cream. The Senator from Massachusetts had struck the actional common sense when he said that Mr. SCHURZ proposed that the Senate now proceed to Mr. CONKLING (reappearing in a condition of dis-

order) Never!

Mr. CARPENTER wanted some effective measure adopted to make Mr. White tell where he got the Treaty. Mr. CONKLING suggested pulling his teeth, one a day till he yielded. There was historical precedent for suc

a proceeding, and he believed it to be perfectly consti

Mr. CONKLING suggested that perhaps White was not ticklish. He would prefer something to draw blood.

Mr. TRUMBULL regarded the investigation as a farce. Mr. CONKLING was about to reply, but burst into

ears and sat down.

Mr. CAMERON had no personal animosity toward the correspondents, but thought it necessary to do son

Mr. CONKLING asked unanimous consent to include Iorace Greeley and all other persons connected with THE TRIBUNE in the sentence of perpetual imprisonment. Mr. CAMERON wanted to know if that would include

ressmen and compositors.
Mr. CONKLING (with energy)—Yes, Sir!

Mr. CAMERON agreed with his friend from New-York on the main question, but was afraid the power of the Senate did not extend so far. Still, he was willing to see it tried. As for himself, he solemnly protested that he ad never earned a dollar by divulging official secrets.

Mr. CONKLING begged the Senate-to observe that the question was of the gravest moment. Speaking from personal experience he knew that Senators said a great many things in Executive session which they would be sorry to have repeated. He wanted a law passed that swspaper should say anything about any Senator except what that Senator wrote himself. He did not see how otherwise a proper degree of respect for the Senate could be instilled into the popular mind. It would hardly be credited, but he himself had been stigmatized in public as " a turkey-gobbler." (Laughter.) This was no laughing matter. It was a breach of privilege. It was unconstitutional. The Declaration of Independence -[Here the honorable Senator appeared to be choking, and was led by Mr. Fenton to one of the ante-rooms. where the pages brought him around by slapping hi

Mr. CONKLING resumed his remarks. was no doubt that TRIBUNE reporters obtained access to the Senate Chamber during Executive Sessions, and he was inclined to believe that they often penetrated into the sacred renestic interior, and wrung secrets from cesses of the domestic interior, and wrung secrets fr Senators in their hours of relaxation. For himself and no such hours. He never laid aside his dignity. He ralued it so highly that he slept in it; but he durst not retire at night without looking under the bed for a New-York reportor. This was growing unbearable. He called creant White, bound hand and foot, into the deepest coal hole of the Capitol. The glorious Declaration of Inde-pendence, the Magna Charta of American liberty, and the proud palladium of the everlasting eagle of freedom - Here the honorable Senator again became incapable of articulation, and was carried home; upon which the Senate hastily adjourned).

COMPLIMENTS OF THE PRESS TO THE WISE SENATORS.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 29;
Nays, 28.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) asked whether they had
not proceeded far enough. They had already spent two
days on this subject. In the words of the Roman Tribune,
he asked—Cui bono—for, what good purpose could they
continue their investigation! He thought the Senate
had better stop. They had zone far enough. They had
had better stop. They had zone far enough. They had
shown reasonable alacrity to the inquity, and had better
abandon the whole inquity. To prosecute it further
abandon the whole inquity, to prosecute it further
would answer no good purpose to the Senate or country.
Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) had no fault to flad with
the newspapers, but he believed that some Senate gave
intermation of the secret proceedings of this body. They
should either enforce the rules or abregate the rules.
All who read newspapers see how the majter stands.
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All who read newspapers see how the the stands of the
freely was made through the Senate. If the Committee
should be intrusted with ordinary discretion they thought
they could develop that fact.

THE ANENDED RESOLUTION. he asked—Cut bono—for, what good purpose could they continue their investigation? He thought the Senate had better stop. They had gone for ecough. They had shown reasonable alearity to the inquiry, and had better abond the whole inquiry. To prosecute it further abondon the whole inquiry. To prosecute it further abondon the whole inquiry. To prosecute it further abondon the whole inquiry to prosecute it further abondon the whole inquiry. To prosecute it further abondon the whole inquiry. To prosecute it further abondon the whole inquiry is to find with Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) had no fault to find with Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) had no fault to find with Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) had no fault to find with Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) said that from what he Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) said that from what he had beard his judgment was that the publication of the had beard his judgment was that the publication of the had beard his judgment was that the publication of the Senate to make a chain they could nevelop that acct.

The resolution of Mr. Carpenter was then agreed to Yeas 42, Nays 13—in the following form:

Resolved, That Z. I. While, now in the custody of the Sergennian Arms of the Senate to ensure the properties of the Senate to make a chain of the Senate in the following form:

Resolved, That Z. I. While, now in the custody of the Sergennian Arms of the Senate on en affachment for Sergennian Arms of the Senate on en affachment for Sergennian Arms of the Senate on en affachment for Sergennian Arms of the Senate on the custody of the Senate on the first service of the previous announcement of the Senate in the first service of the previous announcement of the Senate in the first service of the Senate in the senators are very indignant at the premature publication of the Senators are very indignant at the premature publication of the Senators are very indignant at the premature publication of the Senators are very indignant at the premature publication of the Senators are very indignant at the premature publicatio NEW-YORK COMPORT FOR SENATOR CONKLING.